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## REVIEWS

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*A Social History of the American Family from Colonial Times to the Present.* By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, PH.D. Vol. I, *Colonial Period*. Pp. 348. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1917.

This interesting and handsomely printed volume gives promise, when the work is completed, of a well-planned and scholarly investigation of American family life in its various aspects and in its successive stages of development. The second volume, we are informed, will cover the period from the Declaration of Independence through the Civil War, under five main heads: "The Influence of Pioneering and the Frontier," "The Rise of Urban Industrialism," "The Growth of Luxury and Extravagance," "The Culmination of the Régime of Slavery," and "The Consequences of the Civil War"; while the third volume "analyzes the factors that have consummated the revolution of the family during the past fifty years," laying stress "on the advance of industrialism, urban concentration, the growth of the larger capitalism, the immigrant invasion, the passing of the frontier, the intensification of the struggle for the standard of living, the movement of rebellion and revolution represented by such manifestations as feminism and socialism, the development of volitional control of family evolution, and the outlook for a democratic future."

In the outset the reader of this volume is impressed by the author's clear and dignified prose and by the logical analysis which the attractive headings of its twenty chapters reveals. A chief merit of the book is the systematic or compendious discussion of related topics, many of which have been separately dealt with by preceding writers. Together with new materials, the author has freely used illustrations gleaned from the sources by his forerunners, for instance by Mrs. Earle. Of course this is largely unavoidable in a general treatise. There is a dearth of exact page and volume citation of source-extracts, so that, even with the aid of the appended "bibliography," one is sometimes unable to know just where they are to be found.

The discussion opens with two introductory chapters giving a rapid sketch of "Old World Origins." In handling this topic Dr. Calhoun believes that "brevity is warranted" by the appearance of Goodsell's

recent *History of the Family*. Accordingly the first chapter, dealing with "The Wider Background" of European conditions before and after the Reformation, rests almost wholly on secondary authorities. Luther is cited only at second hand; and there is no reference to the vast Continental monographic literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries relating to sex, marriage, and divorce. Surely it would have well paid to exploit the rich mine of Luther's writings in this field. However, the author's method has produced an entertaining and useful chapter. In particular, here and elsewhere in the volume, stress is laid on the economic factor in the Protestant Revolution. "The movement that is known as the Reformation had a strong economic element. It signified the rise to power of a new sovereign—the industrial, mercantile, commercial middle-class—which had long been falling heir to the power slipping from the hands of a decadent feudal aristocracy. Since the Reformation the moneyed type has dominated the world."

The "Specific Sources" for England's share in the "Old World origins" of family institutions is treated in the second chapter. This is a vigorous and lively discussion, based in part on the *Paston Letters* and later sources, and in part on the best secondary works; but one misses any first-hand reference to the Fathers of the English Reformation. Surely careful delving in the formidable mass of their writings, as collected by the Parker Society, would have yielded precious materials. Only one or two points made by the author in this chapter can here be mentioned. Here he urges:

The later Puritanism distorted childhood. Milton's father, though a strict Puritan, was not harsh to his children, but the poet was the embodiment of unreasonableness and cruelty. The seventeenth century in Europe was the age of precocity. The Puritans, as we shall see in the colonies, were ready to promote this tendency. The fear of infant damnation made necessary the earliest possible conversion of the child.

Characteristic, too, is the discussion of the influence of Holland on American domestic life, notably through the advanced position of the Dutch women.

The women of the Dutch Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were more highly educated, better protected by the laws, and more prominent in station than any of their contemporaries. On the wife's judgment, prudence, foresight, everything hinged. In business, women's opinions were sought and valued. They often engaged unquestioned in business independent of their men-folk. Holland was the only country where boys and girls were educated alike in the same schools.

Chapters iii to vii, inclusive, are devoted to family conditions in the New England colonies. A very good sketch of "Courtship and Marriage" goes over the ground already covered in more detail by other writers, but with some new illustrations from the sources. More independent gleanings from contemporary records render the account of the "Prestige and Functions" of the New England family attractive and helpful. Good use is made of the inimitable *Diary* of Judge Sewall; but neither in this chapter nor elsewhere, apparently, is there any reference to his *Letter-Book*. The discussion of the "Position of Women in the New England Colonial Family" shows that, "inasmuch as the husband was the patriarch, woman found in matrimony but limited freedom." Small provision was made for the education of females. "In 1788 Northampton voted not to spend any money on the education of girls." Among "the Puritans no spirit of chivalry prevailed. The Massachusetts Colony had a law that women suspected of witchcraft be stripped and their bodies scrutinized by a male 'witch-pricker' to see if there was not the devil's mark upon them." Excessive breeding was a heavy burden to Colonial womanhood. "Green, the Boston printer, had thirty children. William Rawson had twenty by one wife." Cotton Mather, in admiration, says:

One woman has had not less than twenty-two children: whereof she buried fourteen sons and six daughters. Another woman has had no less than twenty-three children by one husband; whereof nineteen lived unto men's and women's estate. A third was mother to seven-and-twenty children; and she that was mother to Sir William Phips, the late governor of New England, had no less than twenty-five children besides him.

A Plymouth gravestone reads: "Here lies ——— with twenty small children." The laws touching women's property were relatively liberal. The citations for the brief account of women's work in the Colonial period do not include any mention of Edith Abbott's admirable *Women in Industry*, nor acquaintance with the kind of sources made use of by her. A good account of the "status of children" is followed by another on "Sex Sin and Family Failure in Colonial New England." In the latter the author has made diligent use of a variety of sources and secondary writings; but no attempt has been made to exploit the great mass of Massachusetts court records which are so rich in materials for a discussion of sex questions.

To family institutions in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware four short chapters (pp. 153-214) are given; while southern family life receives more detailed treatment. In this part of his book

Dr. Calhoun has rendered his most important service. Relatively the field was unworked. It was not needful so often to travel paths already well beaten by others. In eight chapters, with citation of much new material, are considered: "The Family Motive in Southern Colonization," "Familism and Home Life," "Southern Courtship and Marriage," "Regulation and Solemnization of Marriage," "Woman's Place in the South," "Childhood in the South," "Family Pathology and Social Censorship," and "Servitude and Sensuality in the South." The volume closes with a few words on the "French Colonies in the West."

This creditable investigation will increase the swiftly rising interest in the history and the functions of the basic social institution, and readers of the first volume will welcome the two instalments which are to follow.

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*Criminal Sociology.* By ENRICO FERRI. Translated by JOSEPH I. KELLY and JOHN LISLE. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1917. Pp. 577+xiv. \$5.00.

The most recent addition to the very valuable "Modern Criminal Science Series" is this English translation of Ferri's monumental work. Although Ferri's contribution to the doctrines of the positive or Italian school is familiar to every student of criminology from digests, reviews, and commentaries, yet the possibility of following in detail his arguments, explanations, and illustrations will be very welcome to those who are not linguistically qualified to do so in the original.

The volume begins with a series of editorial introductions by William W. Smithers, Charles A. Ellwood, Quincy A. Myers, and the author. Especially helpful to the general reader is Professor Ellwood's unbiased and discriminating appreciation of Ferri's work and its general place in the scheme of criminology.

Ferri's work itself is divided into five parts: an introductory section on "The Positive School of Criminal Law"; Part I, "Data of Criminal Anthropology"; Part II, "Data of Criminal Statistics"; Part III, "Positive Theory of Penal Responsibility"; Part IV, "Practical Reforms." Under these heads the author discusses almost every phase of the problem of crime and its control. It is manifestly impossible in such a review as this to summarize in even the most cursory way the painstaking, critical, and exhaustive analyses of these questions which